

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 55.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2605.

CONVENTION DOWNS BRYAN

**Defeat His Illinois Minority Proposal
By a Vote of 647
To 299.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—The convention was permanently organized yesterday and addressed by Chairman Clark. It then adjourned until today. The credentials report led to a contest. Chairman Day of the Committee on Credentials reported in favor of the regular Illinois delegation. Wm. J. Bryan made a minority report and opened and closed the debate. When a vote was taken he was defeated, 647 to 299.

The Philippines were refused representation. The names of both Bryan and Parker were greeted by an ovation. The platform is uncompleted but the Committee agreed on the tariff plank offered by Bryan declaring that tariff for protection is robbery and advocating a gradual reduction of duties. The Sub-Committee of the Platform Committee has agreed upon a gold plank but it is probable that the full committee will not adopt it.

PANAMA MOSQUITOES SPREADING DISEASE

NEW YORK, June 26.—"It will require extraordinary precaution on the part of the officials in charge of the work of constructing the Panama canal to prevent serious illness among the men employed there. The diseases most to be feared are yellow fever, malarial fever and elephantiasis, nearly every case of which is due to inoculation by mosquitoes. If the officials insist on the observance of some simple rules the danger from disease can almost be eliminated."

Dr. R. O. Marcour, who made the above statement at New York Navy Yard today, has recently resigned from the naval service. In his six years service he has had varied experience in the treatment of tropical fevers, having been stationed at Havana and Samoa. He only recently returned from Panama.

"The mosquitoes are to be feared more than anything else at Panama," continued Dr. Marcour. "When I first went there we were having an average of five new cases of malaria reported every day. It was impossible to ascribe any reason for this at first. One night I made an inspection and found that very few of the men were using the mosquito nets which had been provided for them. I made a report on this and the men were ordered to use the nets properly and the spread of disease was checked at once."



JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER.



CHAMP CLARK, PERMANENT CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

STRAUCH CONCERN MAY HAVE A LAW TUSSE

Robert Clark went before the Attorney General yesterday with his complaint against the Strauch Co-operative Home Purchasing Society. He alleges that he was induced to sign a deed when he thought he was signing a mortgage. The Attorney General will take such action as the case requires.

Clark went to the Strauch headquarters yesterday and was mocked by the outfit who told him to get \$400 from the Advertiser to pay up with and Strauch would give him back his property.

THE BRITISH CAPTURE A FORT IN THIBET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

GIYANGTSE, July 8.—The British have captured a fort held by 7000 Thibetans.

KANSAS CITY IS AGAIN FLOODED FROM KAW RIVER

KANSAS CITY, July 8.—The Kaw river has overflowed and the water is spreading in the wholesale district of this city. Armourdale is flooded and 10,000 people are homeless. The property loss is heavy.

JAPANESE CONQUERING ON SEA AND LAND AS USUAL

(From Specials and Files.)

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29, 1:30 p.m.—The whole city is awaiting with breathless interest news from the opposing armies in Southern Manchuria, grappled in the decisive battle of the campaign. But those fully appreciating the almost impassable country through which the Japanese columns are advancing and the difficulty of moving large bodies of troops into position, hardly expect the battle to begin in earnest inside of several days, although admitting that heavy fighting between the adversaries may now be in progress. The papers, with the exception of the army organ, and the Novoye Vremya, are unanimously of the opinion that a pitched battle is now certain. The former is silent on the subject, which may be significant, especially as General Kurapatkin's movements are shrouded in mystery. The Novoye Vremya says:

"The time for strategy is past. We are now on the eve of battle. And knowing the exact position of our

forces, we cannot state what Kurapatkin intends to do. It is possible he may consider it untimely and unprofitable to enter upon a decisive engagement of all his forces, in which event, while engaging the enemy who is pouring troops down upon him, he may retire northward to meet his reinforcements."

The tone in both public and official circles has greatly improved. The report that the Port Arthur squadron has successfully put to sea and that no ship has actually been sunk seems to have removed the despondency and developments on land and sea are looked forward to with increased cheerfulness. Confidence is manifested in the influence the navy will have upon the campaign and many people are inclined to attribute the Japanese hesitancy to attack General Kurapatkin to the fact that the squadron at large threatens the Japanese army's sea communications.

Special dispatches say it was Major General Muramatsu's division which has been engaged in constant fighting in the vicinity of the mountain range over which the Japanese are advancing. This division says the country is almost completely Manchurian soil.

CLOSING IN ON PORT ARTHUR

**Japanese Have Closely Invested the
City Occupying All the
Vacant Hills.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

TOKIO, July 8.—Important operations are progressing in the war zone. The Japanese are tightening their grip on Port Arthur and expect to capture it soon.

HEMMING IN THE FORTRESS.

CHEFOO, July 8.—Arrivals from Port Arthur state that the Japanese have formed a cordon around the land side of the fortress occupying all the hills in a radius of seven miles.

CHOLERA IN ANTUNG.

SEOUL, July 8.—Cholera has broken out at Antung.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

TCHEKIAO, July 7.—The Japanese are attacking Kaichou and have reached a point within five miles of that city.

TOKIO, July 7.—The Japanese gunboat Kaimon was sunk last night at Tallienwan by a mine. Twenty-one of her crew are missing.

only when the enemy appeared in overwhelming numbers. The correspondent considers it doubtful whether General Kuroki will advance all three columns, as this would disunite his forces. He is more likely to push home his attack from Siu Yen upon Ta Tche Kiao exclusive of General Oku. The correspondent figures that Kuroki has 70,000 troops, the Japanese commander being in personal command of 25,000 men at Dallen Pass. Major General Kuropatkin has issued an army order insisting on the kindest and most humane treatment of Japanese prisoners and wounded, notwithstanding the tales of atrocities committed by the Japanese. The order, which directs that the same respect and honors be paid to the brave foes as if they were Russians, is most favorably commented upon by the Novoye Vremya, which says:

"The Japanese apparently are unable to restrain their instincts. As the military operations develop and our reverses multiply they seem to become more savage. God grant Japanese barbarism may not influence our soldiers to give way to feelings of vengeance, but that they will preserve the good reputation which always has distinguished the Russian soldiers."

The Emperor today inspected the condition of the ships of the squadron destined for the Far East. High Admiral Grand Duke Alexis, Commander in Chief Grand Duke Vladimir and Marine Minister Avellan and many officers of the Admiralty were at Cronstadt to greet the Emperor, who arrived there on a yacht from Peterhof. Rear Admiral von Voelkersum, junior flag officer of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron, had hoisted his flag on the armored cruiser Admiral Nakhimoff, which with the other vessels of the squadron now in command fired an imperial salute.

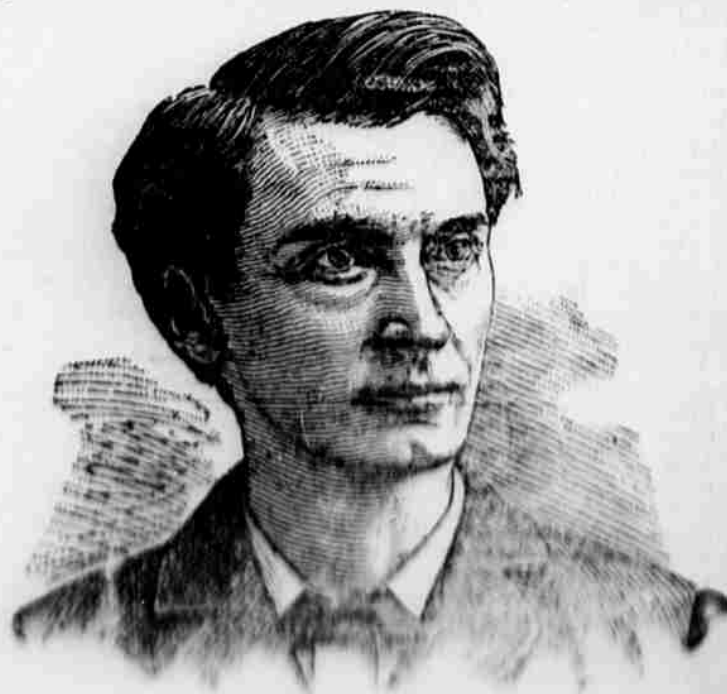
The Admiral Nakhimoff has been greatly changed in appearance since she visited New York in 1893. Masts and rigging have given place to the fighting tops and she has been altogether refitted as a modern fighting ship. The Emperor thoroughly examined the battleships Alexander III, Kniaz Souvaroff, Orel and Borodino which were moored inside the basin. He expressed himself pleased with their condition and addressed the workmen who cheered him lustily. The Emperor said he

(Continued on page 5.)

WATSON AND TRIBBLES HEAD POPULIST TICKET

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 6.—The Populists have nominated Thomas Watson of Georgia for President and Thomas Tribbles of Nebraska for Vice President.

Thomas E. Watson, the Georgia lawyer whom the Populists have nominated for the Presidency, is a man about forty-eight years of age. As a Populist he was elected a member of Congress in 1891. He was nominated for Vice President at the St. Louis Populist convention which endorsed Bryan for President in 1896.



THOMAS E. WATSON,
The Populist Candidate for President.

**To Be Called for
in the Month
of August.**

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION
have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Influenza, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Professor Moody, of Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasant to take." You cannot be disappointed in it. Sold by druggists.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.—For several years during the summer months I have been subject to looseness of the bowels, which quickly ran into a very bad diarrhoea, and this trouble was frequently accompanied with severe pain and cramps. I used to call on doctors for my trouble but it became so regular a summer affliction that in my search for relief, I became acquainted with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which proved so effective and so prompt that I came to rely exclusively upon it, and what also happily surprised me was that while it almost instantly relieved the cramps and stopped the diarrhoea, it never caused constipation. I always take a bottle of it with me when travelling. H. H. HARTMAN, Associate Agent, U. S. A. Post Office at all Agents. Sold everywhere. Chamberlain Medicine Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

**Quinn Drives Two Winning Races---All-Mau
Baseball Team Bests Punahou Team in a
Strenuous Game--Band's Hard Work.**

flowering dishes. Pippen, apple, apple, tomato, figs, and many other appetizing dishes were there. During the course of the evening Judge Kepouka made a happy speech, and responses were made by several of the guests. Admiral Hocking said that he had given up all intention of returning to Hawaii. He said, and he is fairly certain that when Hocking takes in Governor Kettner as one of his political allies, that it will look better, perhaps for my next Governor.

He is looking about everywhere but returned to the speakers, but the next day

Willie: "My mamma gave me a letter for being good." Tommy: "Huh, my mother never gives me anything I have to be good anyhow." Willie: "Well, my mamma doesn't want me to be good for nothing." Washington tale.

Discussion Brings Up Question for Hawaii.

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and Yourself during the summer months I have been subject to looseness of the bowels, which quickly ran into a very bad diarrhea and this trouble was frequently accompanied with severe pain and cramps. I used to call on doctors for my trouble but it became so regular a summer affliction that in my search for relief, I became acquainted with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which proved so effective and so prompt that I came to rely exclusively upon it, and what also happily surprised me was that while it almost instantly relieved the cramps and stopped the diarrhea, it also caused constipation. I always use a bottle of it with me when traveling. H. HAYDOCK, Brockton, Mass. U. S. A. Write for all orders to J. C. Chamberlain, Boston, U. S. A.

CORRESPONDENT COMES BACK WITH HEAD SHORN

Wierd Tale of an Attempt to Get News By Joining the Chinese Bandits -- Why Scheme Was Given Up.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

One of the strangest stories of a correspondent's experiences in the present Japanese-Russian war was brought to Honolulu yesterday on the transport Thomas by Frederick W. Unger, the former war correspondent in the Boer war, who has just returned from an ineffective effort to get either the Japanese or Russian battle front. Unger arrived in the city yesterday from Nagasaki with a partially bald head, only side sections and the back of his hair remaining. When he passed through Honolulu a few months ago on the transport Buford he had a full head of hair, neatly parted in the middle. And thereby hangs a tale.



FREDERICK W. UNGER, THE RETURNING WAR CORRESPONDENT.

Unger was somewhat backward about satisfying inquiries as to the loss of his hair. At a distance his skull looked as if the hair had departed by the course Father Time pursues, but closer examination shows that the shears and razor had something to do with it.

The war correspondent finally gave his version of the bald head, as follows:

"I went to Newchwang after vain efforts to get beyond Seoul, and while there decided to make a crowning effort to reach a point where I could observe things. I hit upon the plan of joining the Hung Hutus, or 'Red Haired Bandits' who have been a terror along the Russian lines. They are a fierce lot of barbarians, and after arranging with a bandit-chief, I began preparations for making myself one of them.

"I had my head shaved as you see it, and had my dress ready. But at this time my friend Etzel, the war correspondent, was shot, and that deterred me. In fact it was like pouring cold water down my back and I gave up the proposition, left Newchwang and went back to Shanghai, and then to Nagasaki, where I joined the transport."

Mr. Unger did not say why he was keeping his head bereft of hair, but as he intends to enter the lecture field in the fall, the shaved head will be one of the attractions he has to offer. It is his intention to lecture on the situation in the Far East, and also to publish a book on the different phases of the "Yellow Peril." He says he will also take part in the political campaign in Pennsylvania and will tell something on the rostrum of the administration's policy in the Far East.

"I don't care just now to express an opinion as to what I believe will be the result of the war," continued Mr. Unger. "However, I went out to the Far East pro-Russian, and haven't had my ideas much shaken as yet.

"I went to Japan and then to the Philippines on the way out. From Nagasaki I went to Chemulpo and then to Seoul. I got tired waiting there, as many other correspondents did, and went to Tokyo and went through the routine of making application for a pass to go to the front. I got tired of waiting for that and went to Shanghai and then to Chefoo. Finally I went to Newchwang.

"Etzel was killed while I was there. He and another correspondent named Brindle went out in a junk and when seen by Russians attempted to get away. They were probably taken for pirates, and Etzel was unfortunately killed."

PUBLIC MARKET MAY GIVE RIVALS A CHILL

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

It is not so very certain that the Public market will be abandoned, in the near future at all events. After the great scheme of dock reconstruction in the outer harbor will have become an accomplished fact, there is a possibility that the site of the market may be too valuable for the purposes of commerce to allow the establishment to remain there. In the meantime, there is a chance that the two rival markets started by private enterprise, which have captured the traffic with a rush, may not have things altogether their own way.

It is rumored that a combination of the Japanese fishermen may take all of the deserted stalls of the Public market and then sell their catch exclusively there. As that nationality does practically all the sea fishing for Honolulu and is not behind even the Chinese in capacity for making pacts of inviolable organization, it is easy to imagine the shut out of competition from the private markets which will occur if the rumored combination develop.

Chief Clerk Clarence M. White of the Public Works Department, who is ex-officio Clerk of Market, said yesterday that until the past month the Public market had yielded a lucrative net revenue to the Territorial treasury.

"The market will not be closed," Mr. White stated. "I think it a piece of cold nerve on the part of Inspector Berndt to talk about closing the market. He is an employee of the Board of Health and has nothing to do with the financial affairs of the market. The management of the market is in the hands of this department."

"The private markets have an advantage from better facilities, as the bulk of customers can reach them without changing cars, but there is no intention of giving up the Public market on account of their competition."

RILEY GETS HIS MONEY

Wireless Company Injunction Appeal.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Satisfaction of judgment has been filed in the suit of William R. Riley vs. Metropolitan Meat Company for the sum of four thousand dollars with legal interest and costs. Plaintiff and his attorneys, J. P. Ball and J. J. Dunne, sign the document. The judgment was on a verdict for damages on account of injuries sustained by plaintiff from a runaway out of defendant's stable yard. It is understood that a compromise was reached for a smaller sum than the one claimed.

WIRELESS INJUNCTION.

An interlocutory appeal has been allowed by Judge De Bolt to defendants in the injunction suit of Inter-Island Telegraph Company, Ltd., against Li-luokalani and High Sheriff Brown.

SURETY IN DEFAULT.

John F. Colburn, as one of the sureties of Edward Vivian Richardson, was yesterday adjudged in default by Judge De Bolt. He had failed to make any appearance or answer to the summons.

PROBATE.

After a hearing yesterday, Judge Robinson granted Mrs. Jessie K. Kaee, administratrix pendente lite of the estate of Margaret V. Carter, deceased, until today to file a new bond in \$3500. C. W. Ashford appeared for the former bond sureties, John F. Colburn and Ella A. C. Long, the latter being now disqualified under a rule of court forbidding an attorney from being a surety. F. W. Milverton and Lorrin Andrews represented the Carter minors.

Augusta Bell, administratrix of the estate of J. M. Camara, deceased, has filed her first account, showing \$75 received and \$92.25 expended, which puts the estate in debt to her \$17.25.

H. H. Williams was granted letters of administration de bonis non on the estates, respectively, of H. F. Gibbs and Clara Schneider.

BANKRUPTCY.

W. C. Peacock & Co., Ltd., entered a petition in the United States District Court that George C. Straubmeyer of Hilo be adjudged a bankrupt. It is alleged that respondent owes petitioner \$3143 for goods sold and delivered, and that on April 2 he deceived his wife, for the consideration of one dollar, property in Pihiki street, Honolulu, with intent to hinder a settlement.

Wing Wo Lung Co. was adjudged a bankrupt by Judge Dole.

P. E. R. Strauch, manager of the Co-operative Home Purchasing Society, was adjudged bankrupt. Henry Hogan appeared for the voluntary bankrupt, and F. E. Thompson for H. Hackfield & Co., Ltd., a creditor. The assets, as scheduled by Strauch himself, amount to but \$19 with a claim of exemption at that.

DIVORCE.

Judge Robinson granted a divorce to Antone L. Perry against Josephine McCandless Perry on account of habitual intemperance. Libelle made no appearance. W. T. Rawlins appeared for libellant.

Judge De Bolt granted a decree in divorce to Suye Kawasaki against her husband, Yukitaro Kawasaki, for neglect and refusal to provide maintenance.

GENERAL DENIAL.

In the assumed suit of J. J. Byrne vs. Eliza J. Wilkinson the defendant by her attorney, C. F. Peterson, files a denial of every allegation in the complaint.

JURISDICTION.

Judges De Bolt, Gear and Robinson yesterday agreed on a new rule for the First Circuit Court. It is to the effect that, on and after next Monday, jurisdiction in all chambers matters shall continue with that judge who took original jurisdiction of the matter.

BID FOR BRIDGE IN SOUTH HILO

Tenders for building a 50-foot wooden bridge, constructing a concrete abutment and removing an old bridge at Aleamail, South Hilo, were opened at the Department of Public Works as follows:

Wm. Fernandez, bridge \$2769, abutment \$10 cubic foot, time 45 days.

J. A. Aheong, bridge \$2744, abutment \$11 cubic foot, time 29 days.

A. A. Wilson, bridge \$2630, abutment \$14 cubic foot, time 50 days.

L. M. Whitehouse, bridge \$2295, abutment \$13 cubic foot, time 30 days.

NOTES FROM THE GARDEN ISLAND

Preparations are beginning for the July Term of the Fifth Circuit Court.

which begins at Lihue July 28th.

The Misses Damon of Honolulu are the guests of Mrs. S. W. Wilcox at Pahalinaha, Kauai.

Mr. Charles Lucas, who has been a guest at the Hotel Fairview at Lihue during the past week, returned to Honolulu Saturday.

Miss Johnson, who has been staying with the Lindsays at Lihue for some time, returned to Honolulu last Wednesday.

Mrs. J. H. Arendt with children arrived at Lihue last Friday morning from Honolulu where they have been staying for a short time.

Mr. Philip Rice, of Lihue, Kauai, leaves on the Mongolia tomorrow for the Coast, where he will attend school at the Irvington Academy, California.

Miss M. Mossman and Miss B. K. Mahlum, of Lihue, are in Honolulu to spend part of their vacation.

The Misses Hastee returned from Honolulu to Lihue, Kauai, to spend their vacation at home.

Mr. E. K. Bull of Honolulu and Mr. Hagerman from the Danish West Indies are visiting with friends in Waimana and Kekaha.

Sheriff Coney returned Friday morning to Kauai after a business trip to Honolulu.

The tax assessorship at Hanalei is still vacant. Among those who have applied to Mr. Farley for the position are Edward Deverill, Robert Scott of Kilauea and M. C. Souza.

The old school buildings at Lihue were auctioned off last Tuesday by School Agent Rice. Mr. George Wilcox was the purchaser.

Plans and specifications have been made for a \$22,000 stone light-house and cottage at Light-house Point, Nawiliwili.

Charles H. Sweetser has just returned to Lihue from a tour of inspection of government works on the Hanalei side of Kauai. He reports work under the loan fund progressing satisfactorily.

Mr. Louis Kahlbaum has resigned as deputy sheriff of Koloa district, on Kauai, to accept the position of deputy tax assessor and collector at Koloa. It is understood that there are many applicants for his old position, among whom are J. S. Ferry, Henry Blake, Louis Conradt, K. W. Kinney, William Brown, James Kula and Oscar Beaver. —Garden Island.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is everywhere acknowledged to be the most successful medicine in use for bowel complaints. It always cures and cures quickly. It can be depended upon even in the most severe and dangerous cases of cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It should be taken at the first unusual looseness of the bowels. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

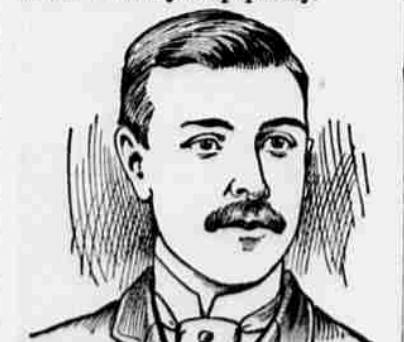
Dr. Thompson of Hawaii.

Dr. Thompson, of Hawaii, is a visitor in this city and is registered at the Bay View Hotel. The doctor is an old resident of Hawaii, having been located there for twenty-five years. He is largely interested in sugar plantations, and has, while in this city, been studying the conditions presented here for cane growing.

Dr. Thompson will leave for Hawaii on the Zafiro, which sails today, and upon his arrival home will have made a complete tour of the globe.—Manila Cablenews.

Built Me Up

Have you been ill? Are you still weak and discouraged? Do not get strength as fast as you think you should? Then take a good tonic, something that will aid your digestion and build you up quickly.



Here is a letter from Mr. R. Bartholomew, Jr., Mt. Torrens, So. Australia. He also sends his photograph.

"After a very severe attack of rheumatic fever I was left in a very weak condition. It was feared that I could not possibly pull through. I could get no help from any medicine. I felt sure that unless there had been a change just at that time I could not have recovered. But a friend of mine had taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla and knew what a splendid tonic it was. So he urged me to try it. I can now truthfully say that I felt better even after the first dose. It seemed to build me right up from the very start, and in a few weeks my recovery was complete."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get the genuine article. It is the only one that will build you up quickly. It is the only one that will aid your digestion and build you up quickly. It is the only one that will aid your digestion and build you up quickly.

PROMISSORY NOTES OF PAUPERS ARE ON FILE

Interesting Phases of Charitable Work Brought Out in Annual Meeting of the Honolulu Associated Charities—New Officers Elected.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Charity and the method of dealing with its varied phases in Honolulu from the standpoint of organized effort was the tenor of the meeting of the Associated Charities held yesterday afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce room. Several reports and addresses were read by various officers all tending to indicate the scope and character of the work of caring for the poor, the prevention of frauds, and the ridding of the city of many who would in time become drags upon the public and private purse.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Judge Sanford B. Dole; First Vice President, Rev. Alexander Mackintosh; Second Vice President, Mrs. Carl Du Roi; Secretary, Mrs. J. M. Whitney; Treasurer, Clarence H. Cooke; Manager, Mrs. E. F. Berger.

An interesting phase of the work of the manager was shown when, in response to an inquiry, Mrs. Berger stated that few persons sent away through the efforts of the Associated Charities ever sent back a word of thanks. Mrs. Berger stated also that it was her custom, in many instances, when sending poor people to other shores, to procure a promissory note from them. These were never afterwards lifted, but they were carefully filed away, and should the same person turn up again at the Associated Charities, they will be faced by the notes.

One of the most interesting papers read was by Mrs. Sanford B. Dole, entitled "A Glimpse at the Charities of the City," which was read by the secretary, who referred in high terms to Mrs. Dole's keen knowledge of the charity situation. Mrs. Dole's paper was as follows:

HONOLULU'S CHARITIES.

The societies affiliating with the Associated Charities are: The Strangers' Friend Society, The Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association, The Woman's Board of Missions, The Hospital Flower Mission, The Missionary Gleamers, The Japanese Benevolent Society, The Japanese Church Benevolent Society, The Portuguese Ladies' Benevolent Society, The Young Men's Christian Association, The American Relief Fund, The Portuguese Charitable Society of Hawaii, The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, The British Benevolent Society, The German Benevolent Society, The Ladies' Catholic Aid Society, The Young Women's Christian Association, The Ladies' Society of Central Union Church, The Protective League, The Boys' Brigade, The Strangers' Friend Society is, I think, the oldest charity in the city. The name needs no explanation. It tells its own story and goes straight to the heart. Time would fail to speak of the needs it has met and the suffering it has relieved during all these long years. I would like to give a few statistics with regard to it but they are not allowed in this paper. Our time honored President, Mrs. Mackintosh, is now in Europe but willing hearts and hands are carrying on the good work.

The Lunallilo Home is the largest and finest of the Homes of the city. As you wander through its spacious and beautiful grounds filled with stately palms and shade trees of every description, and, especially, as I did lately see the magnolia avenue in full bloom, you are almost inclined to envy the dark skinned inhabitants this ideal shelter for their old age. They lie about under the trees and carry on many of their household tasks out of doors. They make leis of the lovely flowers that grow there, and they take great comfort in their religious services and in seeing their friends, but alas there is no Paradise for them yet. The decrepitude of old age is upon them. Some are blind, some helpless, some lame and what the good Lunallilo has done toward alleviating their burdens Mrs. Weaver ably seconds by her sympathetic and intelligent care. A veritable mother she is to them.

From the Lunallilo Home, set like a gem against its back-ground of green hills, we go to the Leahi Home far up on the slopes of Kaimuki near Diamond Head. The contrast is at first almost painful, for although, thanks to the generous charity of Mr. Alexander Young, the dwellings are comfortable and pleasant and homelike, the grounds are not kept in order except close around the houses. A good beginning has been made but there is a large space in front where tall dry weeds run riot giving really a sense of desolation. It is time that an orchard of fruit trees were planted here so that the invalids could have the benefit of fresh fruit—so grateful in sickness. Who will help in this much needed work? It isn't only the clearing of the ground and the planting of the trees that must be done, but they should be cared for by some competent person. If a number of people would each send out a fruit tree and a man to plant it, would it not be a good beginning? However, a good deal has been done which we are very grateful for when we think of the absolutely barren bushes of the place a few years ago. There are at present twenty-nine inmates of this Home about twelve of whom are consumptives. An ideal place for this disease I should think where the air is so dry and pure. If you would see a house of cheerful patients get to the Leahi Home. Everybody trying

at least to smile no matter what their troubles—never a grumble. Everyone says they want for nothing. I think Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, who have the care of this home, are the right people in the right place. Always cheerful and patient—never tired of helping these poor souls down the difficult hill of life. I am not going much into finances but I must say that the clever financial engineering of Mr. S. E. Damon has done marvels for this institution and of course we all know that the splendid generosity of Mr. Young has created the Home. Go and see them—a kind word and a handshake do wonders for them in their isolated life—and fruit and leas are most grateful to many a worn out sufferer. I would like to say just here that a telephone to Mr. S. E. Damon at Bishop & Co.'s Bank will bring the cart that runs every day into town, to your home, to bring out anything you may have to send.

The Kapiolani Maternity Home is immensely improved by the additions that have been made to it together with its complete renovation. Everything is now up to date and as you walk through its neat and airy wards and its spacious and finely appointed private apartments you feel that under its former managers and under the able present management of Mrs. J. M. Dowsett, much has been accomplished. This home not only takes care of the mothers and children, it teaches many a much needed lesson in the care of the sick to the Hawaiians, who need just that kind of education. An object lesson is the most effective of teaching. The efficiency of this Home is undoubted and it deserves and should have the substantial aid of the community.

The Home for children in the old Castle residence on King street supplies a long felt need in Honolulu and now we have got it we must not let it go—even although the financial strain is hard—as it has been the last year. There are now, I think, about twenty-one children under the kind and motherly care of Miss Johnson. It is delightful to hear their shrill and merry voices ringing out from under the ancient trees in the yard, and to realize that these poor little waifs and strays are comfortably housed and cared for in a neat and cheerful Home, learning lessons of industry and helpfulness which will influence their whole lives. They are just going to Mother Castle's house at Waikeiki for an outing and we wish them all the happiest in the world!

The Free Kindergartens are feeling the financial depression very keenly, but we hope for easier times in the future. In the meantime the good work goes on somehow and the little children of all nationalities are cared for in the various kindergartens of the city. The Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian, Portuguese and English-speaking kindergartens under Miss Lawrence's devoted and experienced care. There is no time to speak in detail of this—one of the noblest and most important of our city charities.

The Queen's Hospital is partly a paying institution and partly charitable. They feel much the reduction of the government subsidy.

Time fails me to tell of the excellent work which has been done for many years past, and is still being done, by The Woman's Board of Missions—both here and in the Islands to the south of us—the Marshall and Caroline and Gilbert groups.

I cannot close without saying a word for Miss Beard's Kona Orphanage although it is on another Island. What we should do without it I don't know—and it behooves all thoughtful men and women whatever their creed or sect, to give it a helping hand. Enough cannot be said in praise of the utter devotion of Miss Beard to this much needed work. Everything she has and all her strength goes into it.

Before I bring this birdseye view of our charities to a close I want to say a word for Mrs. Berger, the ideal manager of these our Associated Charities. Her cheerful common sense in dealing with the many complicated cases which come up is admirable. Her sympathy is always ready and the enthusiasm with which she enters into her work is unflagging. The work is inevitably somewhat depressing. To see only the sorrowful side of life—to have it borne in upon you day after day and week after week that the misery of the world is deep seated and ever renewing, is apt to make one forget that "God's in His Heaven—All's Right with the World!"

So let everyone who can do anything to uphold the hands of our efficient manager in the Herculean task she has undertaken—not forget to do so—for her work to this community is above price.

And so while we are all, together, waiting for the end, we will try to help one another—the vicious as well as the good—the selfish and the ungrateful and the lazy as well as those who are appreciative and inspiring. May God bless them all—and may He help us to be the means of eliminating, in some extent, the evil in the world.

MANAGER'S REPORT.

The report of Mrs. Berger, the manager for the year ending June 30, was as follows:

The report of the Associated Charities for the past year, in comparison (Continued from page 3)

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month \$.50
Per Month, Foreign75
Per Year 5.00
Per Year, Foreign 6.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : JULY 8

STRAUCH'S BACKERS.

On Saturday a cablegram was sent to one of the large financial agencies at San Francisco enquiring into the responsibility of the concern which is alleged to be backing the Strauch Home Purchasing Society. The reply came this morning in cipher as follows in translation:

WE CONSIDER THE PARTY NAMED WEAK AND WOULD ADVISE CAUTION.

The concern states in its circulars that it has \$500,000 capital, but does not advertise any PAID UP CAPITAL. Nor does it, so far as can be ascertained, guarantee the Strauch contracts.

An inquiry made to Mr. Strauch, publicly and privately, as to such guarantee, cannot be satisfied as STRAUCH REFUSES TO ANSWER. He merely says that his books are open to subscribers. But this is not a question of book-keeping but of ability to PAY BACK any part of what the subscribers PAY IN. On this point Mr. Strauch is silent.

Meanwhile he rates his personal wealth at \$19, which he claims is exempt from execution.

Think of going into a large financial enterprise with such assets and with backers who, if they can back at all, are not known to be doing it.

Think again of the poor natives and Portuguese who are putting up their hard-earned money on such security in expectation of getting some of it back in the form of a loan for which they will have to provide SOLID SECURITY AT A HIGH RATE OF INTEREST.

POLITICAL ROAD MAKING.

The Acting Governor has returned from the other side of the island where he found some of the roads in a miserable state. There are roads on this side of the island and elsewhere in the group which are no better; and we beg leave to remark that they never will be better so long as road-building is a matter of politics rather than of business.

The theory of road-building in all the islands is this: To get the votes of natives we must keep them employed. Their labor is unskilled, hence the need of its use on the roads if anywhere. Once put on the highways the natives must not be worked too hard or they will revolt at the polls. To win their votes is the first consideration. If we can have good roads too, so much the better; if not, we must put up with what we can get. Naturally enough the roads don't amount to much.

No more aimless, shiftless, incompetent work is done anywhere, under civilized rule, than that which is brought to bear in Hawaii on political road-making.

It takes longer to repair a half mile of dirt road here than it does to build two miles of dirt road in California through a rough, new country; and at the prevailing wages for political labor it costs three times as much. Furthermore the repairs are not durable. We doubt if they are intended to be.

The ideal way to build roads here is to let the work out to responsible contractors, empowered by law to hire whom they please. Then when a native or anybody else works, he will know that he must earn his pay. As things now are he knows that he will not be dropped from the roll for idling or mismanaging because of his vote. The law has been framed to protect him from alien competition; the Department of Public Works coddles him as a political asset; the taxpayer goes rocking and stumbling over bad roads and pays the bill. The only advantage of it all, if we understand the newspaper apologists of the deal, is that it trains the native in "progressive Americanism."

The disposition to sneer at David B. Hill does not extend to those who know him. As a candidate for Lieutenant Governor of New York on the Cleveland ticket in 1882, Hill got more of a majority than Cleveland, who scored 192,000. He was twice elected Governor of New York and made a strong and capable executive. Later he went to the United States Senate where he held his own with the best of them. His retirement was largely due to Tammany Hall. Hill's backing of Parker against Tammany interests shows where he stands on vital questions of politics.

An outing on the other islands must be looked forward to with trepidation by the band. The poor musicians are expected to play the steamer off, to play on board while seasick, to straighten up at the rail when they enter the outside port and play again, to sit once a morning concert ashore, to hurry off and give another somewhere down the pier in the afternoon and to spend the evening playing for a dance. And this is the program for each day. No human band could stand such an outing long.

Musicianism is a politician who knows his business. He wants the Home Rule party to stick together and to back him when the President-elect is elected. He would have it said that he would have it said that the voters and could a share of the voters.

NEW THEORY OF RADIUM.

Benjamin Brazelle, inventor and scientist, whose startling theories regarding metals, electricity and gravitation were published in the Republic seven years ago, now advances a remarkable proposition concerning the nature of radium.

He advances the theory that radium has no useful energy within itself, and therefore does not project rays of force as commonly stated. He says that its manifest energy comes from without and is due to swiftly moving matter, in a state unlike itself, striking the radium with a dynamite wave of a specific kind. But radium, on account of its inertness and resisting quality to these waves, its molecular arrangement and pitch, retards these waves from passing freely through and to and fro in their selected paths, hence they rebound with equal force, but are transported into waves of a different pitch and become manifest to the brain of man as heat, light and force. Had these waves passed freely through the mass of radium as they do through other matter, there would have been no manifestation of heat, light and force.

The fact that the radium loses none of its bulk or appreciable amount of energy is thus explained.

Concerning radium, he says: "There has been and is now much interest manifested by all thinking minds in reference to this wonderful substance, with an intense desire to know from whence comes its great energy. Why does it not consume or exhaust itself as do all other substances when in an active state?"

"It seems to me that the answer or solution to this problem should be hard to find. It is claimed by leading scientists, who have experimented with radium, that its rays have a maximum velocity of 100,000 miles a second. That this activity goes on spontaneously and continuously without chemical action and without any expenditure of energy; in fact, without in the least changing its nature or condition, here lies the great mystery."

"In the St. Louis Republic, March 20, 1904, Prof. Scarborough, of the State Normal School, Warrensburg, Mo., says:

"That he does not believe that the law of conservation of energy, the fundamental law in all physics, will be overthrown." Yet here is a substance that manifests in such a way as to destroy the very foundation of this (so-called) fundamental law. No wonder great minds are staggered and bewildered as they see their pet theories and "fixed" laws disrupted and torn asunder before their eyes.

"The trouble, in my opinion, is not with the law, but man's erroneous conception and interpretation of the law."

"For hundreds of years chemistry has taught that the atom was the smallest particle of matter, indivisible, 'fixed,' or as unchangeable as space. But now, by reason of the manifestations of X-rays, radium, etc., they are halting and reviewing their 'fixed' laws, for they seem to have discovered that the atom is a very large body, built up by aggregations of thousands of minute particles of matter, which they call 'ions' and 'electrons.'"

"The early scientists made the mistake of assuming that they were dealing, theoretically, with primary atoms, when, in fact, they were in touch only with large groups, colonies of atoms, formed into cells, molecules and higher organized forms, manifesting in a secondary or physical state."

"I maintain that man today has not come in touch, physically, with an atom, or electron (so-called), but that he is dealing with none else but large groups of atoms, which have resolved themselves from a primary into a secondary state."

"The very 'electron' consists of particles of matter finer yet, with physical attributes."

"Force, energy—what is it? A few scientists claim to begin with, that there is matter, spirit and force. That matter is substance, that spirit and force are immaterial; that matter and spirit unite and that force moves the two about—energizes them."

"Now, I cannot conceive of spirit and force being immaterial, for if there be true, then they are naught else but space. How, then, can such unite with matter or energize the same?"

"Spirit (so-called) is matter of a kind and force. Nothing more nor less than matter moving swiftly to and fro in nonresisting space—hence, manifested by dynamic impact upon the brain of man."

"Therefore, matter and motion—force—no beginning had, nor can it cease to be no more than can space. This being true, then the 'law of conservation of energy' will never be overthrown, since it is not a law of itself, but the result and effect of all matter in motion."

"Electricity (so-called) is simply matter manifesting in specific waves; also light, heat, cold and wind are due to specific waves of matter, consequently these 'fixed' laws of force and life—fixed by man—resolve themselves into one—the law of dynamics—mechanical—manifesting in countless ways."

"It is contended by many learned men that substance of a kind cannot be changed into a substance of a different kind, for they insist that the 76 odd elements are primary. It does not seem to occur to them that a physical world like this could not consist of matter in a primary state. That the earth and all forms upon the same is composed of matter in a complex state, that each substance consists of two or more of the primary elements in a combined state, that the constituent parts may be evolved and changed into a substance of unlike kind by arrangement."

"This perpetual change always did exist and is the only 'fixed' law that matter knows—the law of change—there is no 'fixed' except it be the primary atom, motion, force and space."

"The primary atom is both the smallest and largest particle of matter there is to state. It has no weight, is spherical, is hollow, has two unlike hemispheres with open poles, the one concave, the other convex, each hemisphere, because of form, vibrates in a different plane, thus producing a positive and negative pole; they are not of

a uniform size, are transparent, hence primary light does not travel, but is everywhere. These atoms consist of but one substance or element, but manifest different characteristics because of their different sizes and pitches; they have three primary motions, namely, their walls vibrate, they rotate on their axis and move in circular and undulating orbits; if at any time they strike each other, they rebound because of their thin elastic walls. There are no solid atoms, for nature abhors a solid. It has often been said that nature abhors a vacuum, but this cannot be true, as she moves and has her being in a void—a vacuum.

"The smallest of these atoms can and do pass to and fro through the larger by way of the open poles; they also form bicells and tricells by revolving within each other."

"These primary atoms vibrate and move with the highest velocity known to matter in any other state, therefore their dynamic force is greater than all other states of matter by passing to and fro, through and between the cells and molecules of all other secondary forms and states of matter."

"These single, double and triple atoms group themselves in such order as to form perfect, tiny, planetary systems when forming molecules, stars, planets, etc."

"No atom has useful energy within itself and alone, it cannot manifest in any way except conjointly with other atoms; it could never change its state if it were alone in space; it could not build worlds or other forms except it unite with other atoms and thus manifest its presence in countless ways."

"If the above be true, in reference to primary atomic matter, then it is also true that radium has no useful energy within itself, and therefore does not project—as stated by some—rays of force. Its manifest energy comes from without and is due to swiftly moving matter, in a state unlike itself, striking the radium with a dynamite wave of a specific kind. But radium, on account of its resisting qualities, which are due to its inertness, molecular arrangement and pitch, retards these waves of force from passing freely through, or to and fro in their selected paths, hence they rebound with equal force, but are transformed into waves of a different pitch, thus manifesting to the brain of man, as heat, light and force."

"With the exception of radium, so far as known, these waves of matter pass so freely through all solid bodies (so-called) that there is no local force revealed."

"Yet I maintain there is no substance that does not offer more or less resistance to the passage through them of these waves of force, and that local energy is always present, even though it does not manifest to the senses of man."

"Radium is not unlike other substances except in so far that it offers greater resistance to the passage of these rays of force, thus causing concentration and producing intense local lines of force."

"No body can, within itself and alone, manifest energy of any kind. If a body having a negative, invisible energy is acted upon by an invisible energy of a positive kind, then these two forces produce a result, or energy of a visible and sensible kind to man."

Seven years ago Brazelle advanced the theory that metals had life and grew from seeds like plants and could be changed one into the other. His theory was published in the Republic and newspapers throughout the country.

In the same article Brazelle questioned the infallibility of Newton's laws of gravitation. Since radium has astounded the scientific world, noted scientists also have raised the same question.

TOBACCO.

It has been shown in the Hamakua experiment that care and skill will produce good tobacco in these islands. That is a contention, by the way, which the advertiser has long made. It has been disputed only by those who raise tobacco as they do forage grass and mourn to find it rank.

One of the drawbacks to small farming in this country is the idea that one "may tickle the soil with a hoe and have it laugh a harvest." When the soil does not laugh then the man with a hoe begins to moan and say things about the bad outlook for agriculture.

The condition precedent to good farming here or wherever fine crops are desired is some knowledge of soils and plenty of "care and skill." The building up of the sugar industry emphasizes that. There were enough of carping critics of sugar here in the early days. A few haphazard efforts to grow cane, resulting in positive failures, gave point to the jeer that nothing could be grown on the islands but what the natives raised on their kuleanas, taro and sweet potatoes being the staples. But men who brought brains and science to the task made possible a sugar crop worth \$25,000,000.

Such men are experimenting with tobacco and doing well. They are here to teach others how and where to grow the crop and if enterprising landholders know what is good for themselves and the Territory they will take hold and give tobacco a fair trial. There is no visible reason why the weed of solace should not become of as much advantage to our export trade as it is, relatively speaking, to that of Cuba and the Philippines. There are Manila and Havana cigars in market all over the world. Why not Honolulu cigars?

The Democrats will have a business man's ticket this year if they can get one up and a safe money plank in the platform besides. Evidently Bryan is as dead as the proverbial donkey. Four years sometimes makes a wondrous change in party principles, but there could hardly be a greater transformation than that which the Democratic majority is now trying to

make. If the old Republican is to be given any chance at all, it must be by a new party and a new platform.

Mr. Bryan is one to sixteen.

By this time Lauka has probably come out as the original Parker man. It would be like him.

Suggestion for the next yellow cartoon: Alphonse Hearst, bowing low to Gaston Parker—"After you, my dear Gaston."

Cheers for Grover Cleveland and "slight applause" for Bryan show that the Democracy and silver have finally got their divorce.

Hearst needn't insist that he is running. Everybody can see that. At the rate he is hitting the ground he will soon be out of sight.

Liaoyang reports that a battle is on. If Russian news begins to come from some point further north than Liaoyang in a day or two, or stops altogether, it won't be necessary to wait for the returns to learn what has happened.

When a bankrupt can induce men to lend him money without security, borrow it back on mortgage security at high interest and then go to work to repay the loan and redeem the property, his place is in a bigger town than Honolulu. He ought to be in Wall Street selling mining stock.

If Russia tells the truth she has called out all the naval reservists and 447,000 recruits besides. What she is going to do with them remains to be seen. Only as many recruits can be kept in Manchuria as the railroad can support and as for the naval men, though they have plenty of water, they are painfully short of boats.

Viscount Wolsey thinks that one of the coming great wars will be between China and the United States. He looks to see the Chinese army and navy put on a footing worthy of so rich and populous an empire. There is more than a hint in the Viscount's delirance that he would like the job of organizing China's forces, though he imagines that a Mongol Napoleon will arise when needed and make China the first of military powers.

The news from Port Arthur is vague but significant. From the Tokio dispatch, printed elsewhere, it is to be inferred that the besieging army, which Oyama has probably gone to direct, intends to assault the works with an immense force. Oyama captured Port Arthur in that way ten years ago when the place was defended by the Chinese; and the impression is held by local Japanese that he will repeat his old tactics. A siege is a costly thing and there is great need of destroying the Port Arthur fleet at once so as to relieve Togo for operations against Vladivostok.

The Governor's office is being renovated so as to restore some of the old royal splendor. There is to be a touch of robin's egg blue on the walls and the little crown on the ceiling are to have their red insertions painted brighter. It is even proposed to bring up the gilded chairs of state from the old throne room and set them around. Unhappily the throne itself has gone to the museum but it may be brought back for special occasions. When finished, the executive chamber of Hawaii will make that of the United States look like thirty cents.

The effect of the Panama canal on the ports of South America is going to be bad. Steamers that now run around the Horn, stopping for supplies at this or that southern port, will go direct via Panama. There is a large business done between Australia and Europe, the east-bound vessels touching first at Valparaiso, then at Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro and Pernambuco in turn. The length of the route to Europe is 12,953 miles. Via the Panama canal, however, the distance will be 11,561 miles, space worth saving. A general decline in shipping business may be expected at the great South American ports as soon as the canal begins business.

If we may trust the newspaper paragraphs, the blooming city of Los Angeles has no less than two citizens who can boast a truly royal lineage. One of these is Mr. W. J. H. Murat, a machinist, who claims the throne of Napoleon as a descendant of Joachim Murat. Another is Dr. Rebecca Lee Dorsey, who claims lineal descent from Robert Bruce, the Scottish hero.—Leslie's Weekly.

What is Los Angeles that it should exalt itself? In Hawaii you can throw a stone into any crowd and hit someone of royal blood. There are enough descendants of the Kamehamehas here to man a ship. Scarce a luau occurs without bringing enough princes and princesses together to make a new Almanach de Gotha. We even have an ex-queen. One of the Bonapartes works in a local bank; a well-reputed descendant of the Guelphs, through the late Duke of Edinburgh, used to drive a hack and perhaps does yet. Talk about royalty—it is a drug on the local market, the only luxury we have here except the climate and the sea-bathing which comes cheap.

The astonishment of the native Democrats at the collapse of Hearst is one of the most amusing things in current politics. Mr. Kidd, standing on his barrel, had assured them that Hearst was sweeping the country like a tidal wave; the Bulletin, eagerly grafting in any direction like a hungry squid, fixed on Hearst as the surest thing; and Lauka, who makes all the noise of an empty wagon on a rough road, yelled "Hearst is a Winner," until the spots on his shirt turned yellow. The native Democrats took it all in and already saw themselves victorious Hearst men grinding the few Parker heels in a feed-cutting. Then came the transformation scene and Hearst was nowhere. He couldn't even be found under the convention doormat. Today or tomorrow he will get a few injurious notes and then return to the sphere from which he emerged; that of check-book entries in various yellow news-sheets.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Friends of Edgar Cayless say that he has not given up his intention of returning here in the Fall.

Banker C. D. Lufkin of Walluku, accompanied by Mrs. Lufkin, arrived yesterday morning on the Likie.

Will Dickson, who went on the excursion to Maui stayed over and will go to Hilo, returning on the Kinau.

Henry C. Pfluger spent Sunday and Monday at Wailua. He was accompanied by his family and a few friends.

John Fleming of the shipping department of Alexander & Baldwin returned from Maui on the Likie yesterday.

Mrs. C. E. King and son sail today on the Alameda for the Coast for a visit with Mrs. King's mother at Santa Barbara.

J. D. Tucker, tyler of the Masonic Temple, leaves on the Alameda this morning for a five weeks' vacation on the Coast.

Mrs. B. F. Loveland, wife of Captain Loveland, arrived on the steamship Manuka from Seattle, and is the guest of Miss Hustace.

E. R. Stackable, collector of customs, received a cable message yesterday telling of the death of his mother at Howell, Michigan.

The Oahu Railway & Land Co. has mortgaged its Honolulu harbor property to the Bank of Hawaii for \$125,000, advancing to that figure from \$20,000.

Dr. Frear returned from Maui yesterday on the Likie.

Jockey McAllister and wife returned from the Kahului race meet on the steamer Likie.

F. J. Lowrey, John S. Walker and E. H. Wodehouse were commissioned yesterday by Acting Governor Atkinson as Prison Inspectors for the next two years. Wodehouse succeeds Geo. Smithies, resigned.

The Hawaiian Alumni Association of the University of Michigan will hold its annual dinner on Saturday, July 9th, at 7 p. m., at the Moana Hotel. Judge Lindsay requests that all graduates or former students communicate with him at once.

Senator Kalaupokalani, who has just returned from a tour of the islands, believes that the Home Rule party is still a factor in politics to be reckoned with. He doesn't believe much in the slump of Home Rulers toward the Democratic party.

Acting Governor Atkinson's rig, in which were Superintendent of Public Works Holloway, Judge Gear, Land Commissioner J. W. Pratt, broke down near Wailua on the recent gubernatorial trial around Oahu. The Governor came up from Wailua by train to attend the races at Pearl Harbor.

The sum of \$134.50 was deposited in the Federal Court yesterday by the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, representing the amount of wages of employees in taxes the employees claiming exemption from personal taxation. Judge Dole is now considering a test case to determine whether such seamen are exempt.

Captain Humphrey, Depot Quartermaster, yesterday began preliminary surveys on the United States military reservation at Kahauliki. A topographical map of the reservation will be made and on this the location of the various buildings, barracks, etc., will be based. The map and the captain's recommendations will be forwarded to Washington, the War Department officials making the selection of sites. At least six weeks will be occupied in the work.

The remains of the late Lieut. Clifford Garber, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., who committed suicide on Sunday morning in his tent at Camp McKinley, were conveyed to the Nuuanu Cemetery yesterday morning under escort of the 28th and 92nd companies of Coast Artillery, Captain J. C. Nichols, commanding. Rev. John Osborne conducted the services at the grave, where many beautiful floral offerings had been sent. Numerous friends and representatives from the National Guard of Hawaii were present. The remains will not be shipped East for about a year.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

John D. Willard, attorney, of Kaula, is in town. He is the editor of the Garden Isle.

There was not a sufficiency of business to make a Board of Health meeting necessary yesterday.

All Maui's defeat of Punahou at baseball on the 4th has started talk of inter-island matches as a regular thing.

Four hundred and fifty of the doves sent down from Wailua were not called for at the depot until they had spoiled.

Owing to the absence from town of members there was no meeting of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry yesterday.

Dr. Burgess and his mother depart for San Francisco on the Mongolia. They will make their home permanently on the mainland.

Half of the new Waikiki bridge has been opened for traffic. The tracks are being shifted and the other half will get attention at once.

Dr. and Mrs. Whitney leave upon the Mongolia for a trip to Alaska, taking in San Francisco, Portland and Seattle by the way, and may continue their journey to St. Louis.

Printing on the new directory will begin next Monday. All changes that have taken place since the canvass was made (April and May) should be reported at once to room 5, Elite building, Tel. Blue 3461.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Tenney Peck expect to sail tomorrow on the Mongolia for the coast, and will be absent from Honolulu for about four months. They will visit New York, Pennsylvania and West Virginia and take in the Exposition.

W. B. Maling, clerk of the United States District Court for Hawaii since its inauguration under the late Judge Bates, left with his family in the transport Thomas for a vacation on the Coast. His first night on duty since he took office. In his absence Mr. Hatch the deputy clerk will perform the duties of the position.

Catarrh

Is a discharge from the mucous membrane of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, etc., when kept in a state of inflammation by an impure condition of the blood and a want of tone in the system.

Soothe the inflamed membrane, strengthen the weakened system, and the discharge will stop—to do this purify the blood.

"I was troubled with catarrh for years and tried various remedies but found nothing that would cure me. I then resolved to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and took four bottles which entirely cured me. I have never been troubled with catarrh since. As a blood purifier I can find nothing else equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla." WILLIAM SHERMAN, 1030 6th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Cures catarrh radically and permanently—removes its cause and overcomes all its effects.

Accept no substitute.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, J. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, July 7, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.,	\$1,000,000	100	.....	800
SUGAR.				
Ewa,	5,000,000	20	10 1/2	20
Haw. Agricultural,	1,200,000	100	.....	200
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.,	2,812,750	100	48	.....
Hawaiian Sugar Co.,	2,000,000	20	22	28
Honolulu,	750,000	100	.....	10
Honokaa,	2,000,000	20	.....	18
Kahuku,	500,000	100	.....	10
Kihikihi Plant Co., Ltd.,	2,500,000	50	5 1/2	6 1/2
Kipahulu,	100,000	100	.....	10
Koloa,	500,000	100	.....	10
McBryde Sug Co., Ltd.,	3,500,000	20	8 1/2	.....
Oahu Sugar Co.,	5,000,000	100	.....	90
Onomae,	1,000,000	20	18	10
Ookala,	500,000	20	.....	10
Olas Sugar Co., Ltd.,	5,000,000	20	3 1/2	4
Olowalu,	150,000	100	.....	10
Pahoa Sugar Plant Co.,	5,000,000	50	.....	100
Pacific,	500,000	100	.....	10
Pala,	750,000	100	.....	10
Popeo,	750,000	100	.....	140
Pioneer,	2,750,000	100	75	.....
Waialua Agri. Co.,	4,500,000	100	.....	40
Waialua,	500,000	100	.....	10
Waipahoehoe,	252,000	100	.....	150
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.,	500,000	100	.....	117 1/2
Inter-Island S. S. Co.,	800,000	100	.....	100
MISCELLANEOUS.				
H. W. Electric Co.,	500,000	100	.....	100
H. H. T. L. & Co., 5 p. c.,	1,000,000	100	70	80
H. R. T. & L. Co., C.,	1,000,000	100	70	80
Mutual Tel. Co.,	150,000	10	.....	72 1/2
W. P. R. C. Co., 5 p. c.,	1,000,000	30	.....	100
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't., 5 p. c., .....	.....	.....	97 1/2	.....
Haw. Terr., 4 p. c. (Fire Claims), .....	.....	.....	90	.....
Hilo R. R. Co., 5 p. c., .....	.....	.....	.....	100
Hon. R. T. & L. Co., 5 p. c., .....	.....	.....	104 1/2	.....
Evans, 2 p. c., 5 p. c., .....	.....	.....	100	.....
O. R. & L. Co., 5 p. c., .....	.....	.....	100	.....
Oahu Sugar Co., 5 p. c., .....	.....	.....	100	.....
Olas Sugar Co., 5 p. c., .....	.....	.....	100	.....
Olowalu Sugar Co., 5 p. c., .....	.....	.....	100	.....
Kahuku 5 p. c., .....	.....	.....	100	.....
Pioneer Mill Co. 5 p. c., .....	.....	.....	100	.....
Maui 5 p. c., .....	.....	.....	100	.....
Haukap 5 p. c., .....	.....	.....	100	.....
Hawaiian Sugar 5 p. c., .....	.....	.....	100	.....
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co., 5 p. c., .....	.....	.....	100	.....

HAS ONLY ONE NAME

Young Nap Is Not Young Hop Chan.

In the assumption suit of Hoffschlaeger Company, Ltd., vs. Young Hop Chan, alias Young Nap, a plea in abatement has been filed by C. W. Ashford, attorney for Young Nap. It is not often a Chinese resident of these careless isles objects to being called by an alternative name, but Young Nap emphatically does so in this case:

"And now comes Young Nap in obedience to the command of the summons issued and served upon him in this cause, by C. W. Ashford his attorney, and says that said action ought to be abated, and that the said plaintiff ought not to be answered to his declaration herein, because he says that the said plaintiff hath used this defendant herein by the name of Young Hop Chan, alias Young Nap; whereas, in truth and in fact, this defendant is named and his name hath ever been Young Nap, and his name hath never been Young Hop Chan, and he hath never been known by or under the name of Young Hop Chan, or by any other name than the name of Young Nap.

"Wherefore, inasmuch as he, the said Young Nap, is not sued and is not summoned in said action by and under his true name, but is sued and is summoned by and under a false and foreign name, he prays judgment of the said declaration and that the same be quashed; and he prays judgment, if the said plaintiff ought to be answered to his declaration aforesaid."

Chang Kim testifies to intimate acquaintance with Young Nap for more than fifteen years past, deposing that he knows that Young Nap has had and now has only one name, and that Young Nap has never had or borne or been known by the name of Young Hop Chan. He further says Young Nap departed from the Territory of Hawaii on a visit to the Empire of China on or about June 29, 1904, and deponent as his attorney in fact makes his verification of the plea in abatement on behalf of Young Nap.

"Young Nap plenty smart," would be an apt remark about him in pigeon English. For some years before annexation he was Chinese clerk in the United States Consulate. He also kept a cigar stand near the southeast corner of King and Bethel streets for some time before going to Maui, where his business ventures seem to have landed him in all sorts of trouble. His creditors led by the plaintiff in the present case tried to put him in bankruptcy—having for the purpose to snatch him with his wife, children and much personal effects from aboard a steamship a few minutes before she cast loose for China—but Federal Judge Dole found Young Nap was a farming man and hence not eligible for bankruptcy. Young Nap is a Chinese who would be noticed in any crowd of his countrymen. His eyes are particularly large and prominent, roving swiftly taking in everything within range like searchlights, and, well matched with other features of the moon-faced type, give an impression of more than average intelligence.

DEFAULT CONTESTED.

M. F. Prosser, Assistant Attorney General, has filed a motion to strike from the files the demurrer of John F. Colburn in the action upon the contract of C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, against Edward Vivian Richardson, former clerk of water works, and the sureties on his official bond. The reason for the motion is that the demurrer was not filed within twenty days after the date of service of process upon defendant Colburn.

C. W. Ashford, attorney for Colburn, filed a motion yesterday to open and set aside the default entered against his client, for the reasons that a demurrer was on file ever since June 30, and that the certificate of the clerk, on which default was based, was not such a one as to warrant the entry of default.

DIVORCE.

Judge Robinson granted a divorce to Emelia N. Ernsterberger against Louis Ernsterberger on the grounds of habitual drunkenness and extreme cruelty. Custody of the four children was awarded to the libellant, who was represented by E. A. Douthett. The libellee made no answer to the summons nor appearance in court.

Holmes & Stanley, attorneys for the libellant in the divorce case of Frederick W. Maage vs. Mary Maage, have filed interrogatories, direct and cross, to be used by the commissioner to take testimony in San Francisco.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

B. Gehl, administrator of the estate of Mokuro Sakuragawa, has filed his final account with petition for discharge. He charges himself with \$1,500.00 and asks to be allowed \$400.00, leaving a balance for the estate of \$1,100.00.

In the suit of H. C. A. Peterson vs.

against R. N. Halstead, to recover a real estate broker's commission, the defendant by his attorneys, Robertson & Wilder, demurs to the complaint on the ground that it does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

A. W. Carter, guardian of Annie T. K. Parker, minor, and Elizabeth J. Knight, her mother, yesterday entered demurrers to the petition of J. S. Low, the minor's guardian ad litem, for an order to sell real estate. Both demurrers deny jurisdiction of Judge Gear.

Judge Robinson has approved the bond of Mrs. Jessie K. Kane in \$3500, as administratrix pendente lite of the estate of Margaret V. Carter, deceased. John F. Colburn is the surety.

J. M. Riggs has taken the oath as Jurat Commissioner of the First Judicial Circuit.

The Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., garnished in Cecil Brown, executor's suit, on an accidentally destroyed note against Mrs. Kate Braymer, makes answer on the court files that it has no property of the defendant in its possession.

JAPANESE CONQUERING ON LAND AND SEA

(Continued from page 1.)

hoped the workmen would devote all their energies and duties to the patriotic cause of completing the warships at the earliest possible moment and concluded with doubling their pay for the day. The Emperor did not visit Admiral von Voelkersam's division, the Admiral Nakhimoff, Aurora, Oslabla and Sissol Veloky being anchored outside the basin, explaining that he will visit them next week. The division which has been engaging in target practice, will sail on a trial cruise in the Baltic.

There is no truth in the report that a portion of the second Pacific squadron will sail from Cronstadt today for the Far East.

Upon his return to St. Petersburg Minister Avellan went across the river to the Baltic works to inspect the scene of this morning's catastrophe.

LOSS OF THE DELFIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29, 6:02 p.m.—The submarine boat Delfin sank at her moorings in the Neva, off the Baltic shipbuilding yard, at 11 o'clock this morning with the loss of an officer, Lieutenant Cherkasoff, and twenty men. The accident was due, partly, to the excessive number of the crew, mostly inexperienced men, and chiefly to the unfortunate attempt of a man to escape while his comrades were screwing down the manhole.

The officers and men detailed for submarine boats instruction had assembled at the Baltic yard and three officers decided to go down in the Delfin, although her captain was not present, relying on the experience of her skilled crew. A score of novices were anxious to go with the three officers. The Delfin's nominal capacity is ten men, instead of which thirty-two entered the boat, bringing her manhole in dangerous proximity to the river level. Just then a tug passed, sending a heavy wash against the boat. As soon as the water splashed into the submarine boat's interior it created a panic among the novices and one of them tried to get out of the manhole, which the older hands were screwing down preparatory to the descent, the submerging department having already opened. The water rushed in and as the submerged vessel sank like a stone the officers and some of the men were saved by being blown up through the manhole by the rush of escaping air. The Delfin shortly after was raised. Lieutenant Elagulin, who was one of the officers saved, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"The tragedy was like a dream. I remember a sickening sense of suffocation from the fumes of the storage batteries and then a rush of air and water. The next thing I knew was that I was ashore."

The Delfin is Russia's best submarine boat. She was designed by Naval Architect Bounhoff and Captain Beklemishev and underwent a successful trial in 1903.

TOGO'S SUCCESSFUL FIGHT.

TOKIO, June 26 (Delayed in transmission).—Admiral Togo's detailed report of his effective attack on Port Arthur last Thursday night reached Tokyo today. The report confirms the reported destruction of a Russian battleship of the Peresviet type, the disabling of a battleship of the Sevastopol class and a protected cruiser resembling the Diana and the injuring of a torpedo destroyer, but throws no light on the Russian plan.

The entire Russian fleet steamed out to sea in line of battle. Suddenly, when within 14,000 meters from the Japanese fleet, the Russian fleet refused to give battle, and steamed back to an anchorage outside the harbor, where during the night the Japanese destroyers and torpedo boats made eight desperate attacks upon it. The Russian vessels re-entered the harbor on Friday, since which time they have failed to reappear.

In his report Admiral Togo says that the exit of the Russian fleet from Port Arthur began early Thursday. The battleships Peresviet, Poltava, Sevastopol, the armored cruiser Bayan, the protected cruisers Pallada, Diakia, Askold and Novik came first, a steamer leading them and clearing the mines.

A warning flashed by wireless telegraph by the Japanese patrol brought up Admiral Togo's fleet at full speed to a series of prearranged stations.

Three flotillas of Japanese destroyers and torpedo boats steamed close to the harbor entrance and watched the Russian vessels. At 11 o'clock the Russian battleships Chervik, Retvizan and Pallada joined the other Russian ships outside the harbor. Several destroyers and boats were engaged in clearing and excluding mines in order to make a passage seaward.

Captain Asai, commanding the Japanese

torpedo flotilla, attacked the vessels engaged in clearing out the mines and hampered the work.

DESTROYERS ATTACKED.

At 3 o'clock seven Russian destroyers appeared and the Japanese vigorously attacked them. One of the Russian destroyers, which was hit and set on fire, retreated to the harbor burning. The Novik attacked the Japanese, who scurried away. The vessels engaged in clearing the harbor finally made a passage and the Novik led the Russian fleet seaward. In the meantime Admiral Togo concealed the positions of his ships, and at 4 o'clock sent the third squadron out into the vision of the Russians with the object of drawing them seaward. The Russian fleet stood southeastward and then southward. During this time Admiral Togo concealed his first squadron south of Gagan rock. As the Russians approached Admiral Togo assembled his fleet and prepared to attack. At 6:15 p. m. the Russians were in plain sight eight miles northwest of Gagan rock. The Russian fleet and the nine others followed in a single line. The Novik and seven destroyers were placed at the right of the line. Admiral Togo waited, with battle flags flying from all the tops. The Japanese fleet formation represented the first letter of the Japanese alphabet inverted.

At 7:30 p. m. the Russians headed for the Japanese, and Admiral Togo veered slightly to the right in order to bring pressure against the head of the Russian formation. At 8 p. m. the Russians changed their course and headed northward. Admiral Togo followed in a long single line, ordering the destroyers and torpedo boats to prepare for an attack after sundown.

At 8:22 p. m. the small flotillas swung around the rear of the Japanese fleet and headed toward the Russians at full speed. At 9:30 p. m. the fourteenth flotilla delivered the first attack on the Russian fleet, now in the rear of a point five miles outside the entrance to Port Arthur. Immediately afterward the fifth flotilla delivered a second attack. The Russian fleet was confused, and it was impossible for it to retreat quickly into the harbor on account of the narrowness of the channel and possibly the low tide.

BATTLESHIP TORPEDOED.

At 10:30 p. m. the Russian fleet anchored in a single line extending from the foot of Wansueing fort to the base of Chentaorhan. During the night the torpedo flotillas kept up constant attacks on the Russian fleet, going in eight times.

The most effective attack was that of the sixteenth flotilla, which at 11:30 p. m. caught the Russians rounding Shen Shen. The first-class torpedo boat Shirataka, Commander Wakabayashi, sent two torpedoes into a battleship of the Peresviet class. She was seen to sink in a volume of smoke and fire. Other effects of the attack were not observed on account of the heavy firing, which cast volumes of water over the flotilla, and the heavy cannonading which rent the air. The searchlights from the ships and forts also blinded the Japanese.

At dawn Friday a reconnaissance of the entrance was made by the fourth and fifth flotillas, whose report confirmed that of the patrol ships as to the Russian loss.

Admiral Togo says the moonlight and the narrow line of the enemy prevented his fleet from inflicting greater damage.

The Japanese loss was unexpectedly small. The destroyer Shirakumo was struck in the cabin and three of her crew were killed and three wounded.

The first-class torpedo boat Chidori was struck in the engine-room. Torpedo boats 64, 66 and 63 were damaged. The others engaged were uninjured. In concluding his report, Admiral Togo says:

"The effect of the attack and the small loss must be attributed to the illustrious virtues of his majesty."

MEAGER REPORT MYSTIFYING.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 27.—Emperor Nicholas has received the following telegram from Viceroy Alexieff, dated June 27th:

"According to reports received from Rear-Admiral Wittsoeff and Rear-Admiral Grigorich, dated respectively on June 20th and June 23d, the sortie of the Port Arthur squadron was preceded by prolonged work in destroying the enemy's mines by means of nets carried on all the ships' boats and by the harbor dredging flotilla. On the night of June 22-23 a fight occurred off Port Arthur between our torpedo boats and the Japanese torpedo boats, in which Captain Bilosoff and Lieutenant Smyrnev were slightly wounded. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon our squadron put to sea, when eleven Japanese ships and twenty-two torpedo boats were visible on the horizon."

Viceroy Alexieff's message tonight, with the brief dispatch from Rear-Admiral Wittsoeff, naval commander at Port Arthur throws little additional light on the sea fight off Port Arthur. The Admiralty and the Emperor are awaiting further details with the same eagerness as the general public. The latter today for the first time received information through the medium of foreign telegrams that a fight has occurred.

The loss of three vessels of the Port Arthur fleet is admitted to be a severe blow, especially if not purchased by greater loss to the Japanese than reported by Vice-Admiral Togo.

The meagerness of the report is mystifying the authorities, who continue to believe there has been a later fight, which has not been reported.

INEXPERIENCED COMMANDER.

In the absence of further information the Admiralty is not disposed to criticize, although it is admitted to have been unfortunate for the squadron at such a critical time that its commander should be an officer like Wittsoeff, who, though personally a brave sailor, never before saw his flag over a squadron. It is pointed out that he could not have been forced to

get out of Port Arthur, as the situation there is not yet by any means desperate. If he fought his way back through the investing fleet it was because one of his patched-up ships had broken down or for some other urgent reason. If he arrived in the outer harbor at night he probably did not want to go into the inner roadstead because the narrowness of the channel made night navigation dangerous or possibly because one of his ships stranded at the entrance of the channel. Nothing else could account for his remaining in the outer roadstead, where he would be exposed to the attack of the Japanese torpedo boats at night.

There is a belief that the Vladivostok squadron put to sea Saturday, and is likely to be next heard of in the Korean straits.

The Associated Press has received a curious dispatch from a Russian correspondent at Vladivostok, who took pains to say that Vice-Admiral Skrydloff's squadron would probably be unable to go out again for weeks, as the ships had to go into dry dock for the purpose of thoroughly overhauling their boilers and cleaning their hulls preparatory to putting to sea to meet the Baltic squadron.

The dispatch added that some of the torpedo boats have been battered by the storm during the last expedition to the Japanese coast. In conclusion, the correspondent says that nothing has been heard of Vice-Admiral Kamimura's squadron.

THINGS DOING AT HALEIWA HOTEL

Following are registrations at "Haleiwa" for the week ending, July 3rd, 1904: John W. Farwell, Geo. P. Denison, Mrs. Allan Dunn, C. K. Jordan, Lihue, Kauai; Mrs. F. B. Smith, Wailuku; Mrs. W. E. Taylor, Raymer Sharp, E. M. Boyd and wife, Mrs. C. S. Holloway, Majie Biven, Francis Hyde II Brown, Honolulu; Prince and Princess Kawanakoa, Honolulu; Louise C. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Baird, E. M. Watson, A. R. Cunha, H. P. Roth, Harry Armitage, Honolulu; E. K. Ellsworth, Wailuku; Oswald Mayall, Southwick, England; Geo. H. Brown, Honolulu; Webb Beggs, Ind.; Lorna K. Hauke, Miss R. Cunha, Miss Benson, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hawes Jr., Thomas Dunn and wife, B. O. Holt, Miss Mae Weir, Miss M. Hosale Lemon, Honolulu; H. H. James and wife, S. F. Clifford Cook, S. F. J. C. Evans, W. T. Rawlins and wife, A. C. Wall, H. D. Couzens, W. M. Campbell, Miss Ana Campbell, Portland, Oregon; James Guild and wife, Honolulu; Dr. H. V. Murray, J. D. McInerney, H. H. Walker, Miss Walker, Miss C. B. Walker, Honolulu; Kiyoshi Okura, S. Okama, Yokohama, Japan; Dr. Davis, U. S. Army; Lucy T. K. Dover, Oahu College; Geo. D. Gear, Jas. W. Pratt, A. L. C. Atkinson, Executive Mansion, Honolulu; Wade Warren Thayer, Geo. H. Angus and wife, Wentworth M. Buchanan, G. Dietz, T. A. Hays, Mr. and Mrs. A. Raas, Master Ernest Raas, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Mellis, Honolulu; W. E. Taylor, Winchester, Virginia; Mrs. R. R. Fulbrook, Hon.; Mrs. Lucy Downer, Hilo; Wm. Williamson, Honolulu; E. R. Biven, Honolulu; H. H. Plemmer, Wailuku; Richard H. Trent, Honolulu; James D. Dougherty, Sara R. Dougherty, Honolulu; Francis S. Whitten, U. S. N.; J. H. Blackburn, U. S. N.; Mrs. J. M. Brock, Oakland, Cal.; Alfred T. Brock, Honolulu; C. M. Lindsay Watson, Honolulu; H. F. Bertelmann, F. R. Harvey, Hon.; J. M. Perry, Wailuku; Charles Dewar, Honolulu; Miss Terry, Mr. Terry, Mrs. Jesse L. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bulck, Leluehu.

Another Golf match is announced for July 17th, entries being received by Woods & Sheldon. As match succeeds match it is much easier to intelligently handicap the players, thus insuring closer and more exciting play.

TOKIO REJOICING.

NEW YORK, June 25.—A Journal special from Tokyo says: Tokio is in a frenzy of enthusiasm over the tremendous naval victory won by the Japanese fleet under Admiral Togo at Port Arthur on Thursday, fresh details of which are arriving hourly.

One battleship has been sunk, the Peresviet, it is believed. Another of the Sevastopol type was seriously damaged, a cruiser of the Diana type was put out of action and several torpedo boats were sent to the bottom with all on board.

The entire fleet of both powers were engaged, and a naval battle that will live in history was fought in the gathering twilight Thursday night.

Dispatches from eyewitnesses of the engagement say it was one of the most magnificent spectacles of the war. Taken by surprise, it was some minutes before the Russians got into action, and then from both squadrons tongues of flame belched, followed by deafening reports which seemed to stir the ocean to its depths. Both squadrons were in motion, maneuvering cautiously for advantage, describing circles through the long swell of the sea and pouring forth torrents of fire at minute intervals.

IAUKEA TALKS AT SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—The Hawaiian delegation to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, arrived yesterday morning on the steamer Sierra from Honolulu. They will leave for St. Louis this morning in company with the California delegation.

Another member of the delegation, Dr. Noblitt, left Honolulu last Friday on the Korea. Upon his arrival he will proceed at once to St. Louis, and expects to be there in time for the convention. The two remaining members of the delegation, Judge Galbraith, who holds the proxy of Senator Palmer Woods, and J. D. Easton, are already in the East. The delegation goes instructed to cast its vote for William Randolph Hearst for President of the United States.

Colonel Hauke will in all probability be chosen chairman of the delegation. He is a splendid stamp of the native Hawaiian, tall, erect, with clear complexion and coal-black hair, it is hard to believe he has a son twenty-two years of age. He is a resident of Honolulu and is prominent in politics on the island of Oahu. He expects to be the Democratic candidate for Congress this fall, and this means election, if his predictions of the coming reign of Democracy in the islands are fulfilled.

"We are looking forward with zest to the St. Louis convention," said Colonel Hauke upon his arrival. "We are going there to vote for Mr. Hearst for President, and we are going to do that gladly. We are going to vote for Mr. Hearst because he represents the principles of Democracy as we view them in the islands."

"In the first place, we want a change of administration. It is the general feeling with us that an element has had control of things long enough. Our people are dissatisfied with the way things are going on. If there was ever a time in the political history of Hawaii when the feeling ran in favor of Democratic supremacy, that time is now. And I really think the next election will show it. Mr. Hearst in our opinion, represents the true principles of Democracy. He is for defense of the rights of the people as against organized capital, for one thing, and that is a great thing with us."

"We would like to see Mr. Hearst elected President of the United States. It would be a great thing for the people of the Hawaiian Territory."

"Before this time the two political factions in Hawaii have been the Republican and the Home Rule parties, the latter a native organization. During the last three months, owing to the Hearst boom and the principles Mr. Hearst represents, the native Hawaiians have been coming over to the Democratic support, and present indications point to a successful campaign for the Democratic party next fall."

"I learn since my arrival here that the Republican party curtailed Hawaiian representation at its national convention to two votes. This act alone, in my opinion, will defeat the Republican party in Hawaii; and it is to be hoped the Democratic leaders at St. Louis will not be so shortsighted as to follow the example of their political opponents."

Delegates Coke and Lyons cordially endorsed the sentiments expressed by Colonel Hauke. James L. Coke is an Oregonian by birth, but has spent most of his young life in the Hawaiian Islands. He is an attorney-at-law, practicing at Wailuku, in the island of Maui. He is one of the most popular young men in the islands. T. B. Lyons is a handsome young Hawaiian. He too is a resident of Wailuku and was elected Supervisor at the last general election by the largest vote given any candidate on either ticket.

When the three Hawaiians left Honolulu a large number of residents saw them off. The government band took part in the demonstration of leave taking.

HOW HAWAII LOST ITS FOUR DELEGATES

The Washington Post's Chicago correspondence says:

Gen. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, with martial bearing, had an inning with the report of the rules committee. The agreement to give Hawaii but two votes brought Senator Foraker to his feet with a substitute resolution, and talk ensued, pro and con, about the injustice of inviting six good and true Republicans to travel 5,000 miles for four of their number to be thrown out of the convention. Gov. Carter, young and athletic, thrilled the convention by darting along the platform, uttering a protest in high but eloquent key. Great cheering greeted his brief but attractive appeal. Senators and delegates proceeded to have it out at length, and much was said about the prospects at no distant day of little Hawaii thrusting a nominee for President upon the country when in closely divided convention. Cries of "platform" rang out lustily as delegates tried to speak without going upon the stage.

An immense titter went through the hall for the first time when Gen. Bingham referred to the millions upon millions Alaska had poured into the Federal Treasury, at which the white-necked Alaskan eagles nodded and some Alaskan delegate, with a wooden voice, yelled "Hear! Hear!" The convention was also amused during the roll call upon Gen. Bingham's substitute to allow the present Hawaiian delegates to keep their seats, but to allow the Territory hereafter but two delegates. A Louisiana chairman, for instance, gave a queer infection to "hear" in announcing the vote of her eighteenth delegate. Gen. Bingham's substitute carried 497 to 490.

HUMMER COMPLAINT is the children's most dangerous enemy and the mother's most dreaded foe. Immediate and proper treatment is always necessary. Chamberlain's Cough, Croup and Whooping Cough Remedy, given according to directions, is the most effective remedy known. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Hanson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SHOW ROOM OF CAPITOL

Renovation of Executive Chamber Making Progress.

Ernest Parker, the talented young Hawaiian artist, has taken the supervision of the work of renovating the Governor's office in the Capitol. Already the walls and ceiling have received the first coat of tinting in robin's-egg-blue, with the stucco work of the ceiling relieved in gold. The crowns with crimson velvet insertions in the ceiling have also been retouched and look gorgeous. It is a labor of love with Mr. Parker and he is taking an intense personal interest in the work of the decorator.

Acting Governor Atkinson is earnestly studying the question of furniture for the renovated executive chamber. It is his idea to make that the show room of the Capitol and, as part of the scheme, to transfer the gilded chairs from the old throne room, now the hall of the House of Representatives, to the Governor's official apartment. In the long legislative recesses the old throne room is used occasionally for meetings of a more or less public character, for the remainder of the time being locked up and close shuttered excepting when tourists ask to be shown its interior.

On the other hand, mostly every visitor to Honolulu of any consequence calls on the Governor, and in Mr. Atkinson's opinion the executive chamber ought to be the most impressive, in artistic appearance and elegant comfort, of any apartment in the building. One of the last things Governor Carter spoke about, on leaving the Capitol before sailing for the mainland, was the proposed renovation of his office quarters.

Wailua Joyful.

While at Wailua on Saturday evening last, Acting Governor Atkinson and Princess Kawanakoa, with a party of eight or ten, patronized a concert given by the Wailua Mandolin Club. Mr. Atkinson describes the performance as both interesting and pleasurable. At Haleiwa the Acting Governor was made to marvel at the variety of "things doing" for the entertainment of the hotel guests. There were parties bathing, golfing and playing tennis all at the same time. Golf talk is perfectly clamorous at Haleiwa.

CARRIAGE STRUCK BY TROLLEY CAR

A buggy containing Mrs. McCarthy and Miss Rathborne was struck by a Rapid Transit car at the corner of Kevalo street and Wilder avenue yesterday morning and Mrs. McCarthy was seriously hurt in her shoulder. The car was coming toward town at a rate of about six miles per hour while the buggy was going mauka on Kevalo street. When the women saw the car approaching they whipped up the horse to beat it over the crossing. The motorman immediately reversed but the car struck the rear wheel of the buggy, overturning it. Mrs. McCarthy was badly hurt but Miss Rathborne escaped with a few scratches. The car stopped about three feet beyond the place where the accident occurred.

WHITE LABOR IS WANTED AT MIDWAY

B. Griggs Holt has received the following cablegram from Midway:

MIDWAY, July 7, 5:30 p. m.—Send ten white laborers here on transport Sherman. Wages \$2.50 per day. CROOK.

Those wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity should apply to McCabe, Hamilton & Renny Co., by noon today.

Merrill Waterhouse.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Mrs. Grace Waterhouse and Mr. Arthur M. Merrill were married at 9 o'clock yesterday morning at the residence of Prof. and Mrs. W. D. Alexander, Punahoa street. Rev. Doremus Souder of Central Union church united the couple in marriage, the ceremony taking place upon the lawn beneath the trees. Only a few friends and relatives were present. The couple departed on the Kaimuki at noon for Hawaii, and will spend their honeymoon at the Volcano House. Mrs. Merrill is the daughter of Douglas and Mrs. Fisher and the groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Merrill of Honolulu.

ROBT. CLARK AGAIN GETS SUSPICIOUS

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Robert Clark, who indorsed the Strauch scheme, then told his woe to the Advertiser and was later induced to sign the Strauch vote of confidence, has "come to" again and repeats the charge that he has been deceived. Yesterday Clark called at the Advertiser office and said:

"I entered into an agreement with Strauch by which my property, which is worth about \$100, was to be security for money which I could draw from the Society. There were lots of things about it that I did not understand when that agreement was made. I did not convey my property over to Strauch. I paid Strauch the money to have the agreement recorded—\$4 for recording, and other incidental expenses extra."

"That agreement he never recorded. He brought another paper to me later which I was led to believe was merely another agreement. My eyes are bad, I can't read English very well anyhow, and my wife cannot read it either—and on Strauch's statement we signed it."

"Afterwards I discovered that paper was a deed by which all my property was conveyed over absolutely to Strauch, and that if they decided to do so, I could be sold out and myself, wife and three children, the youngest not more than three weeks old, turned into the streets."

"I had many conversations with Strauch about the Society matters. When your newspaper began troubling Strauch he came to me and said everything was all right. But when the newspaper told some things that I had not even known, then, I asked Strauch about the agreement. He told me it

was all right. Well, I attended the meeting when we signed a statement which said Strauch and the Society were square, but the next morning lots of my friends and members of the Society came to me and asked me about it. Then I began to think there was really something wrong with the concern."

"I asked Strauch about the agreement. I told him I had paid him the money to have it recorded, but he and his wife soft-soaped me."

"I saw one of the Circuit Court Judges on the street the next day and told him about my agreement and asked him what I ought to do. He told me to go to the Recorder's office and find out if the paper had been recorded. The only thing I found recorded was a trust deed by which I was alleged to have conveyed all my property to Strauch and his agents."

"Then I went back to my place and got out my agreement, got some money and went to the Recorder's office and had it recorded. If Strauch attempts to sell me out or make anything out of that deed, he will have to face a court and a jury to do it, for if he makes use of it I will hire a lawyer and go at him."

"I believe he is fooling poor people. That California company I don't know anything about, only what Strauch told me. I took his word for everything."

"It is intimated that Clark may bring the matter of the agreement and deed to the attention of the Attorney General, as he has also stated that he does not quite like the part the notary public took in the transaction."

Another big meeting of Strauch's company took place last night.

PROMISSORY NOTES OF PAUPERS ARE ON FILE

(Continued from page 3.)

With preceding years, shows a decided falling off in the number of new applications—a very gratifying state of things, and easily accounted for.

Organized work for five consecutive years has placed our poor who require regular and continuous relief, on the books of the afflicting societies; they receive their regular allowance and have no further need to apply at the office. Those who had friends in the States or prospective homes there have been assisted to reach them. Of the original list made five years ago, 25 have been sent to the Home for Incurables, and 23 have passed away. The floating population, the thousands who never belonged here, have returned to their home, or have gone elsewhere. Sailors are not coming in as great numbers as formerly, and it seems that the poor who now apply are, and have been residents of these Islands for many years, with few exceptions.

The number of recurrent cases is large, being applications from people who only occasionally need assistance, are helped to make a fresh start, and go on, independent for awhile.

And the work of the Associated Charities is preventive, also. In every community there are people who like to beg. Even in times of ordinary prosperity they grow restless, and though suffering from no special need will send their children out on begging expeditions. But in times of depression, when work is scarce, and there seems to be a plausible excuse, the number of beggars is greatly increased. They go about it in different ways, frequently beginning by asking for work, and ending by asking for many things. But the little slips of pink paper directing them to the office in Alakea street make them stop to consider whether they want their cases investigated or not. If they are honest they come and are helped. Some come anyhow. But these same slips act as a deterrent to tramps and impostors.

And we have a plague of Porto Ricans to consider. We do not mean that all the 2700 Porto Ricans who came to these Islands are vagrants, for many of them are on the plantations doing the work they were brought here to do. But we do know that a lot of vicious Porto Ricans have settled in Honolulu, and are a trouble, an expense and a curse to this city. Many of them have applied at this office, few give a good account of themselves, and they often give false addresses, as they dislike to be visited or have their cases investigated.

Having many calls from one building in Kakaako, we took pains to plan our visits there between the hours of 1 and 2 p. m., when the men should be away at work and the children in school. There were, for a considerable time, 50 Porto Ricans in this building—70 adults and 20 children. But at that hour the men were lounging at home, the boys were playing cards, and the women and girls as idle as the rest. The men were well dressed and prosperous looking. The women were the reverse. As a class, though, they are in far better condition physically than when they landed here. But how do they get their living?

It appears that the worst of them have come to this city, and on all sides we are feeling the bad effects. The Queen's Hospital receives about eight new cases a month, and at present there are 15 being treated there. The Insane Asylum has had nine cases this year; and the jail and prison are crowded with them. Their numbers show that the Police Department is not indifferent to the situation, but it also shows the peril in having these people in our midst, idle.

In order to prevent an overlapping of relief, it is necessary that we should know what the various societies are doing. There are about the names on record in these office books of people who have asked for relief there, and this record is given in afflicting societies. But in spite of this it occasionally happens that one family will have double attention or another family because this record was not consulted. This is not true affliction. We can readily see that money will go farther

and more people be helped when the Central Office is consulted. Much time, labor and money be saved, and the results be more satisfactory to the benevolent and the beneficiaries alike.

This last year the schools of the city, both public and private, have taken a very active part in the charities, and at Thanksgiving and Christmas their offerings of food, money, clothing and toys were very generous. Kaulani school has been a paying member of this association for years, and was the first school to bring a Thanksgiving offering. The Principal of that school has always been one of our most generous contributors. The Missionary Gleaners and the Lima Kokua are fine workers; and Punahou Preparatory and the Grammar schools, also. We are glad to see these young people take such an active interest in their less fortunate neighbors, and with such delight in the doing. They have the satisfaction of knowing that on at least two great holidays many poor children dine as well as themselves. Evidently their instruction is along right lines, and is surely the best antidote for selfishness. Last Christmas we had an unusually large offering for the poor, much of it from these young people. And the merchants gave more than generously; so from the office we distributed dinners and presents to 117 people.

We feel very grateful for our subsidy, as we can now use our membership fees and donations for emergency work. The afflicting societies are doing their utmost to meet the demands made upon them for regular relief; but that they should respond to all emergency calls also, in these days when donations are fewer and smaller than formerly, is impossible. And an emergency fund that the Associated Charities can draw on at any time is one of our necessities.

How can we find employment for men with families to support? With the Associated Charities there is no question of race, color or creed, or whether a man is an American citizen or not. To us he is merely a poor man who must have work or be pauperized. We can say to new comers, move on, but with residents it is another matter. The mothers and children appeal to us, and if there is no work for the men, relief must be given in other ways. But employment is the needed thing, and it is now a serious question.

There have been 78 new applications this year, and 222 recurrent cases, making a total of 300 applying for relief. Thirty-five of the new applicants were single men, 12 were single women, and 31 were family cases. Four hundred and five persons received help from the office; and 680 meals were furnished.

We have disbursed from the office \$1,096 for the afflicting societies, \$176 from the emergency fund of the Associated Charities, and \$372.25 from other sources, making a total of \$1,644.25. There were 1493 calls at the office.

One of the most useful of all the contributions is the clothing, and every year the amount received is greater. The public generally has come to see that a great want can thus be easily supplied, and men, women and children alike contribute. Not alone the members of our society, who have given generously from the first, but many others; and from these same hands comes reading matter—hundreds of books, magazines and papers, which we carefully distribute where it does much good.

We wish you would make more use of the Associated Charities, remembering that centralized effort, close affiliation and complete understanding bring better results.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

Treasurer Cooke's report of the receipts and disbursements of the Associated Charities from June 1, 1903, to July, 1904, was as follows:

RECEIPTS:

Membership Fees \$20.00
Donations 2,000.00
Government Appropriation 1,000.00

Balance on hand, June 1, 1903 \$2,241.31

Total \$5,261.31

Disbursements \$4,000.00

Balance on hand, July 1, 1904 \$1,261.31

Total \$5,261.31

Amount of money in the hands of the

Associated Charities, July 1, 1904

..... \$1,261.31

Total \$5,261.31

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There is a clear distinction between such a person and one requiring assistance on account of disability resulting from such causes as accident, disease, financial misfortune or industrial revolution, but who does not lose thereby his spirit of independence and his desire to earn his living as soon as circumstances permit.

With this definition, there would be no paupers in an ideal state of society. There would be people of small means, in some cases perhaps, of no means. There would be persons and families who would occasionally, from the accidental causes suggested above, suffer for want of some of those things that support a normal standard of living, and perhaps from need of change and rest, and would therefore need assistance; but they being constitutionally independent, independent in heart and soul, could receive such assistance in the spirit in which it would be given—the spirit of human brotherhood, and with expectation, as a matter of course, to square the account with society as opportunity might offer by furnishing like assistance to some one in like need. There would be no sense of humiliation in receiving assistance under such circumstances and with such a spirit in both giver and recipient, and no embarrassment in the giving.

It used to be the custom in the frontier settlements of America, when a man and woman were preparing to marry and establish a new home, for all the neighbors to quit their own work on a particular day and assist the home-builders in raising the frame work of the new house or putting up the logs and slab roof of the log cabin. Such assistance was accepted in the merry mood in which it was given. There was no embarrassment in the giving and receiving and no one thought of any. It was between neighbors! Yes, and all assistance between man and man—those whose spirit is one of independence and self-respect, is between members of the human brotherhood.

When, however, the relation is with one who has lost the sense of the human brotherhood, who regards society as his debtor or trustee and whose only anxiety is how to realize on the trust fund and who is without any feeling of responsibility toward others, it becomes injurious to both sides. The receiver is strengthened in his untenable view of his claims on society, and the giver becomes accessory to such mischievous result. When, however, the pauper becomes disabled by accident or disease, even though it be through his own fault, the relation of society toward him changes and it not only becomes meritorious and useful to help him, but a duty.

There is always in large communities a percentage of the population who are barely making a normal living; they have enough food and clothes and fuel, they pay their rent and taxes, but have nothing left. When times of industrial depression come or prices rise without a corresponding increase of wages, or there is illness in the family, they suffer and come to need some kind of assistance. It may be that the demand for work has fallen off so that not only have wages diminished but there is not enough work to go around. There is generally among this class some who have enough latent pauper spirit to make it easy for them to slide into the pauper status if the way is open and if such status promises the physical comforts of life to an extent approaching the precarious living they are experiencing. These are the people to be watched; assistance for them must have no quality of permanence; they must be given no chance to choose dependence and give up their old life, which is based at least upon the theory of self-support.

Experience in England has shown that legislation which tended to make pauperism easy and comfortable increased the number of those entering its status with appalling rapidity.

With these facts and tendencies in view, some of the conditions indicated which would be influential toward the prevention of pauperism are, a supply of work—regulations and methods which make it uncomfortable for the able bodied to live without work—improvement of sanitary conditions—protection of young people from vicious influences, and opportunities of borrowing small sums of money at moderate rates.

In the Honolulu community scarcity of work is occasionally a cause of distress needing alleviation, and is especially so at the present time, with business dull and the dismissal of a number of government employees under its policy of retrenchment. The obvious and best relief in these circumstances is a supply of work. This is not an easy thing to furnish with the prevailing tendency toward economy among employers.

Among the several things that might be done in this direction, the establishment of a wood yard in the center of some city block where the rent would be low, is one. Such an enterprise would require a manager who would make purchases, take orders, look after the woodswain and splitting by the candidates for employment, pay them and keep the books, and a two horse dray, team and driver. Firewood to be purchased by the quantity, to be sold and delivered to purchasers after being reduced to stove-wood by the applicant for work. Provision for work in stone cutting might be of service to some. Gunny cloth might be procured and the work of making sugar bags be provided. The opportunity of doing plain sewing might be afforded women. Of these suggestions the wood yard and the manufacture of gunny bags are probably the most practical.

Much has been done here to make the constitutional pauper uncomfortable. The scarcity of street begging is due, more than anything else, to the government policy of preventing it by the arrest of such offenders as vagrants. Houses to house begging has become almost obsolete through the co-operation of householders with the Associated Charities, whereby such applicants are referred to the managers and an investigation made. If there is anything the pauper takes more than work it is investigation and the resulting exposure. The matter

HOW BATTLESHIP HATSUSE WAS SUNK BY RUSSIANS

The Japan Advertiser says: Particulars of the scene of the disaster to the Hatsuse have been received. On May 15th, when the Hatsuse was cruising at 10:50 a. m., ten nautical miles off Port Arthur, she accidentally touched a mechanical mine on her port-side and began to list. Vice-Captain Arimori at once ordered his men to repair the hole and try to prevent leakage. This work was soon completed, and the fact was quickly reported to Captain Nakao and Rear-Admiral Nashiwa. The Hatsuse was immediately taken in tow by a war-vessel. Owing to the rough seas prevailing at the time, the ship was almost unmanageable, and the tow-ropes finally snapped. The Captain and the Vice-Captain went below with the object of ascertaining the exact nature of the damage. While they were engaged in this task at 12:30 p. m., the battleship touched a second mechanical mine on her port-side. The Vice-Captain was killed outright. The noise of the explosion was deafening in the extreme. Dense volumes of black smoke rose high in the air, and flames raged furiously. The scene that followed was indescribable. In another minute and ten seconds the big battleship went to the bottom. One hour and forty minutes had elapsed since she touched the first mine and the time she sank. Several Japanese war-vessels which were in the vicinity on the occasion of the disaster quickly went to the assistance of the crew and succeeded in rescuing over three hundred men. Rear-Admiral Nashiwa was rescued and taken on the warship Tatsuta. The Captain and all the members of crew worked well when the ship was going down. Sub-Lieutenant Tanaka did especially good service. On learning the disastrous fate of the vessel he rushed into the room where the photographs of their majesties were kept and removed them along with the important documents aboard to safer places. He was afterwards working just above the powder magazine when the mine which sunk the ship exploded and killed him. When the Hatsuse met with the disaster, sixteen Russian torpedo-destroyers rushed out of the harbor and went towards the Japanese war-vessels. Their object was probably to impede the salvage work and to attack the Japanese war-vessels by taking advantage of the opportunity. The Tatsuta on seeing the approach of the enemy's craft turned around and dashed for them. The latter retreated towards the harbor mouth. The Tatsuta tried to pursue them at high speed, but as it was feared that she might be exposed to cross fire from the enemy's batteries and also to the danger of mechanical mines, Rear-Admiral Nashiwa ordered her to give up the attempt. She accordingly rejoined the squadron.

applicant has no reason to fear it.

Illness in the families of poor people has much to do in creating a need of assistance. The serious interference it causes in the household economy, its expense, the anxieties attending it which lower the productive powers of the other members of the family, the occasional costly funerals, all combine to break down the family independence and ability of self-support. Any improvement of sanitary conditions by the regulations of authority or the dissemination of practical information on the subject, whereby disease and the death rate are diminished, cannot fail to be influential both in retarding the tendency toward pauperism and in diminishing the number of cases requiring temporary assistance.

If all were honest, industrious and virtuous, there would be no pauperism. It cannot be doubted that the dissipation of an immoral life are not only a direct cause of want, but that in the destruction of self-respect which are caused by them, they are a fertile source of the growth of the spirit of abject and willing dependence. If the young can be shielded during their susceptible years from vicious influences, a very large percentage can be saved from moral failure and its consequences. It must be admitted that this is a difficult enterprise and that in this community it is only partially accomplished. The law aims to protect minors from the influence of saloons by punishing saloon keepers who sell liquor to minors, employ them about or permit them to frequent a saloon; also keepers of coffee, victualing, liquor and billiard saloons and bowling alleys may be punished for allowing school children to frequent such places without the presence of their parents or guardians between sunset and sunrise; also children under fifteen years of age may be punished for being on the streets without the company of an adult between nine o'clock in the evening and four o'clock in the morning. This is known as the Curfew Law, and is not enforced at the present time, it having been declared unconstitutional recently in the First Circuit Court. After all, the best and most effective protection of young people from vicious influences is in the environment of a happy home, where harmony prevails and parental control is founded rather on affection and confidence than on force.

A few years ago, two or three bright men, one of whom was a Roman Catholic priest, developed a new departure in banking systems. They organized a bank among the peasantry of Germany for their own needs. The directors, officers and clerks were peasants, and the capital of the bank was owned by peasants. The beginning was small and humble, but the foundations were wisely laid, and the enterprise was justified by the results. The object of this enterprise was to supply small loans to persons of small capital doing a limited business; in other words to do for the peasants what other banks do for manufacturers and merchants. The demand for banking accommodation by poor men who desire small loans is not generally filled by ordinary banks, and when it is met, the expense and requirements as to security are such as to confuse and discourage the small borrower. The methods of the peasant bank were simple and wise. A tailor wants a loan of a few shalers with which to buy a bolt of cloth. A peasant woman wants a small loan for the purchase of a lot of eggs from which to raise chickens for the market. The bank directors living in the same village with these applicants for loans, know all about them, their reliability and their security. Such on such applications. These banks have rapidly increased in number in Germany and have extended through France and Italy. They are doing an immense business; they have loaned for millions and they have not materially diminished the prosperity and

independence of the peasantry of those countries. We may be confident also that their influence has been potent for the prevention of pauperism.

One of the most encouraging features of the work of the Associated Charities, is the fact stated in the manager's report, that a large part of the relief afforded is required only temporarily by the recipients. This shows that as to such cases the relief has produced no tendency toward chronic dependence, but has evidently been opportune and has tended to remove a temporary disability or has carried persons through critical periods thereby giving them a chance for resuming their normal status of independence. I have so far given more attention to prevention than to cure. The recovery of the constitutional pauper is probably most rare. This disease of pauperism so far as individuals are concerned, may well be classed with the incurable diseases, though it is doubtful if the Lehigh Home would receive patients of this class. But as an ailment that affects society the outlook is more encouraging. Measures of prevention if effective, will tend gradually to cure pauperism, by depriving it of candidates for its privileges.

It is well for us to study the causes of pauperism here, and while we seek to relieve actual want and suffering, to strive also to reach and as far as possible to remove the cause. The wise relief of distress is a study that appeals to the higher part of us, but where effort is directed merely to relieve, the work becomes a discouraging routine—the same work year after year and about the same demand for relief. If, however, we add to this the broader scheme of finding and removing the causes of this ever pressing need of assistance, we shall find the work inspiring and the interest growing with each step gained in the recovery of society from this very chronic disease.

ANYONE who has ever given Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy a trial will tell you it is unequalled for all stomach and bowel troubles. It never fails and is pleasant to take. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

MOTHER AND CHILD

Scott's Emulsion is cod liver oil made almost as palatable as milk. It is easy and soothing to the weak stomach; it checks the tendencies of children toward thinness.

Scott's Emulsion gives strength to weak mothers because it creates healthy flesh and new blood.

Nursing mothers will find a special value in Scott's Emulsion because it insures a flow of rich, nourishing milk for the baby. More and better than a medicine; Scott's Emulsion is a food.

Scott's Emulsion is not a mere extract, containing imaginary "active principles" which do not exist, but is full of actual nourishment which sustains vital force and builds up the body tissues more rapidly than any other known remedy.

Well send you a sample for your own use. Write to S. F. Booth, General Agent, 1 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

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Bark Foohing Suey sailing from New York to Honolulu about Aug. 15. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.
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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

North German Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

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Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Sunday Advertiser

The cable was furnished and a gang of men started to construct it, but there was so much talk about the affair that some of the good people of Honolulu entered a protest to the authorities. They were finally obliged to order the workmen to remove the cable. At the same time they warned Baxter that any attempt on his part to accomplish the feat would be followed by his arrest. So the fearless slack-wire walker had to abandon an exhibition daring that would not have been equaled even by the Brooklyn dive bomber or the Niagara Falls swimmer.

